RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Setting the Stage –
New Mexico's Water Resources

Congresswoman Michelle Lujan Grisham's

Water Innovation Summit

Tuesday, Oct. 14, 2014, UNM SUB



U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation

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Office

Why do we need water innovation?

- Human development
- Population/Urban growth
- Forest management
- Agricultural and Grazing practices
- Groundwater mining
- Climate change...

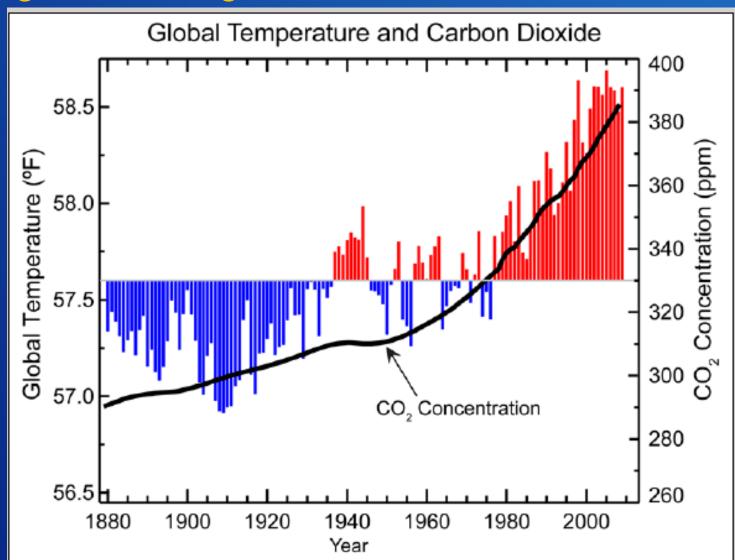






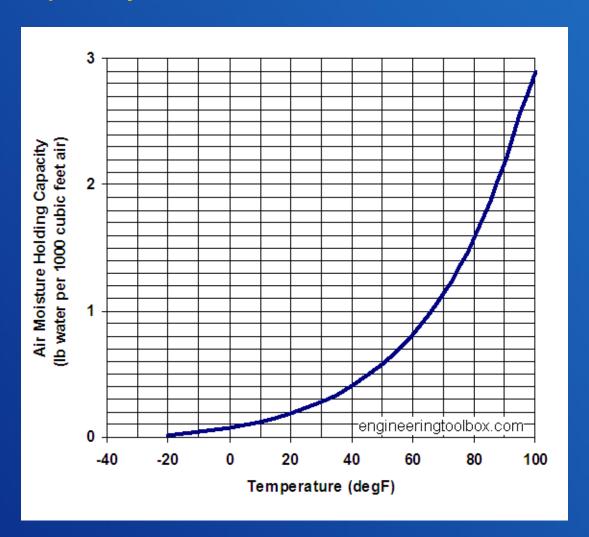
Rio Grande Basin (1971-2011)

- Average temperature increased by 0.7°F per decade
- Twice the global average



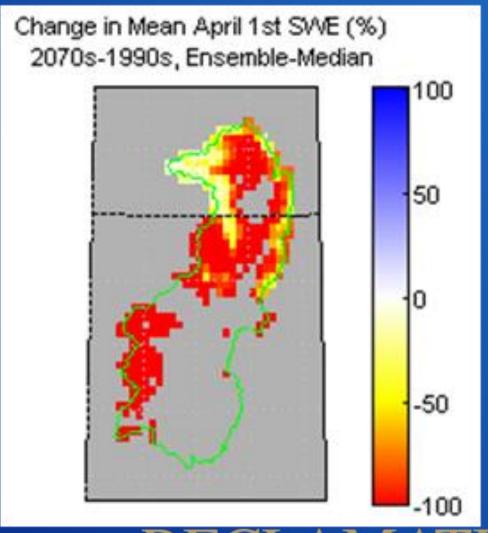
Exponential relationship between air temperature and water-holding capacity

At higher temperatures, small change can lead to significant increases in water demand.



Future Climate: Basin-Distributed Snow (2070s):

Warmer temperatures mean more precipitation falls as rain rather than snow, and the snow we do get melts off faster



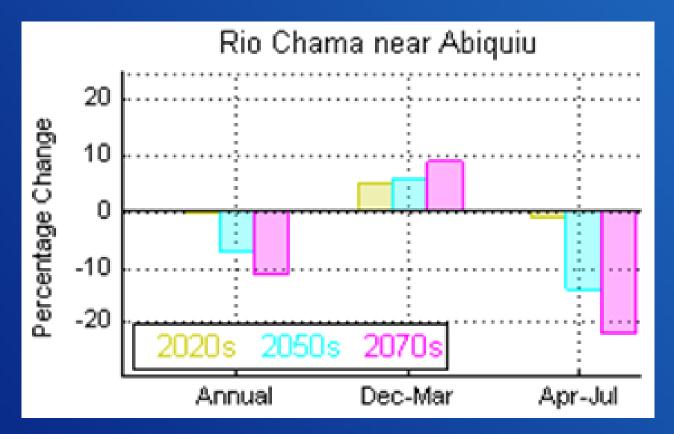
Projected Increases in Hydrologic Variability



More energy in the atmosphere leads to more extreme events

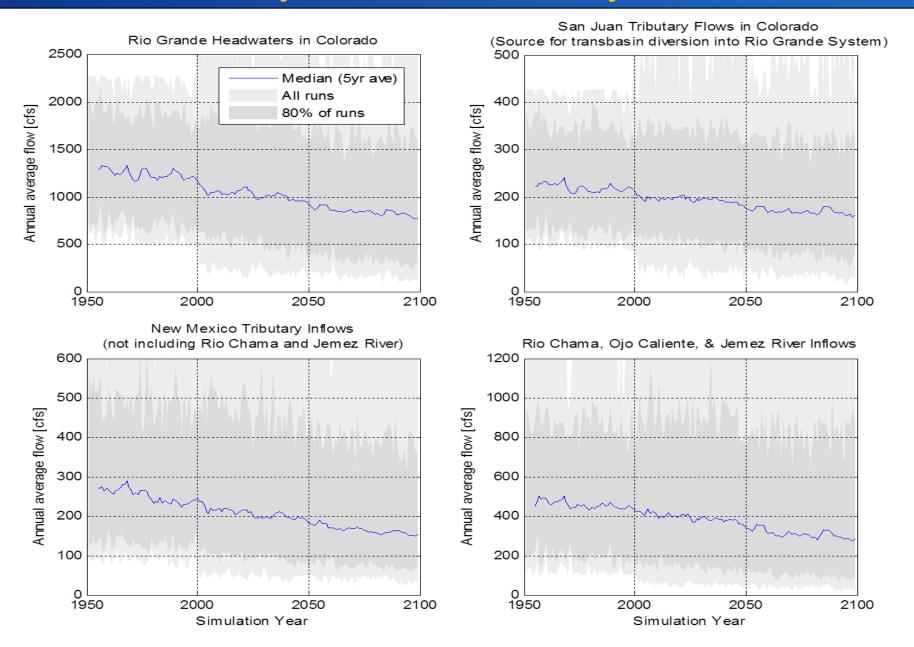
More drought, More flood...

Projected Impacts to Flow Timing

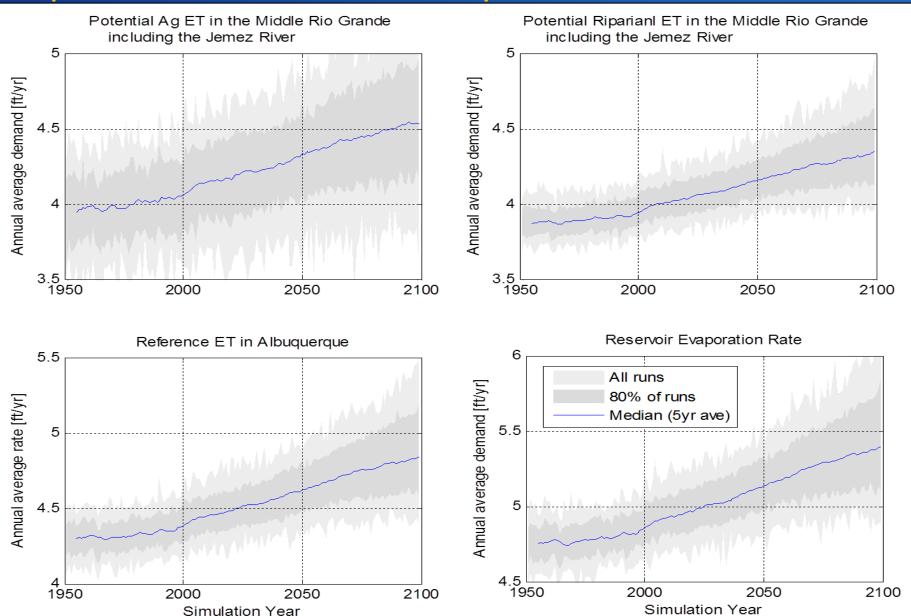


- Decreased annual runoff throughout basin
- •Some regions have increased cool season runoff and reduced warm season runoff

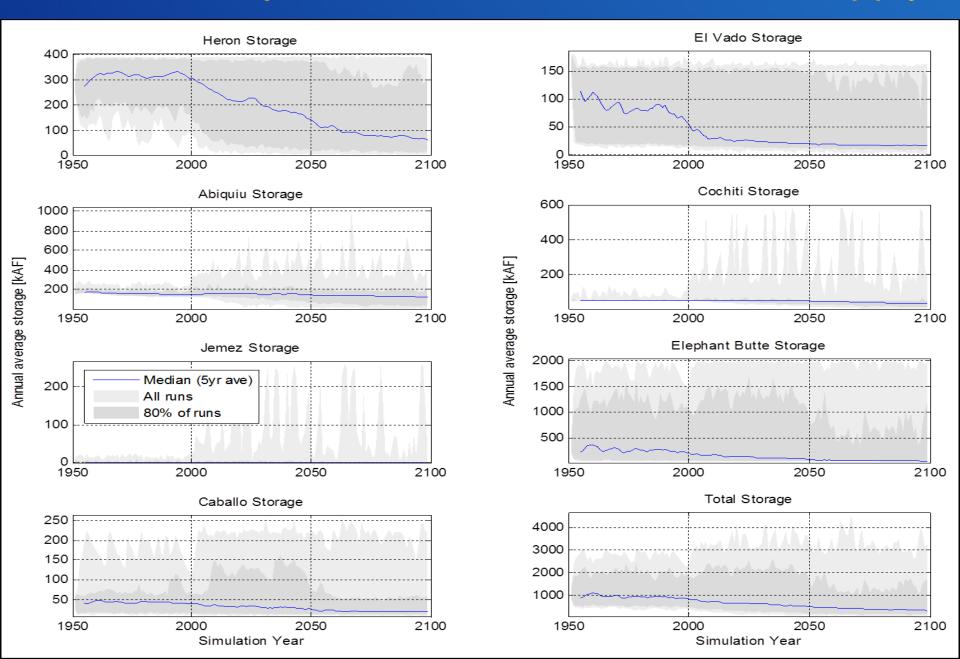
Models Project Reduced System Inflows



Models Project Increases in Demand: Agricultural, Riparian, and Reservoir Evaporation



Models Project Decreases in Reservoir Supply



Water Storage Trade-offs

- Our reservoirs are located and designed to capture snowmelt runoff – which is projected to decline.
- Variability and the occurrence of extreme events is projected to increase, which would increase the flood-control storage space needed.
- So it will be tempting to fill our empty reservoirs, but it may put us at risk to do so.
- Additional storage options will be needed to take advantage of summertime monsoonal flows.

Groundwater

- Cascade of primary impacts on groundwater*
 - Large increase in evaporation losses from shallow groundwater
 - Increases in water use by plants (transpiration)
 - Decrease in soil-water content
 - Decrease in water infiltration below the root zone
 - Reduced groundwater recharge
- Secondary impacts increased groundwater pumping when surface-water supplies are low.

Feedbacks

Example from the San Luis Valley last winter....

- Snow falls
- Albedo increases
- More solar energy is reflected
- Temperature decreases
- More precipitation falls as snow



Cascading Impacts









Las Conchas and its aftermath

Overall Changes Projected in Southwestern Hydrology

- The water supply that we have long relied on, from mountain snowpacks and storage in upstream reservoirs, is projected to decline by approximately 1/3 over the century.
- Monsoonal changes are uncertain, but intensity may increase.
- Our water supply will be more variable and unpredictable.
- There will be changes to where and when water will be available.
- Feedbacks and cascading impacts pose additional uncertainty.
- All of these changes are confounded by all of the other things that humans do.

Basin Study Program

WWCRA

Baseline Assessment of risks and impacts

Determine Imbalances in Water Supply & Demand

SECURE Guidance Development

Basin **Studies**

Stakeholder engagement

Develop adaptation strategies

SECURE

SECURE Studies

SECURE Feasibility **Studies**

Water Delivery Specified Areas

Hydropower

Recreation at BOR facilities

Fish & Wildlife Habitat

Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species

Water Quality

Flow & Water dependent ecological resiliency

Flood control management

Understand risks in a landscape context

Applied science tools **Supporting** resource managers

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

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